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mined here from 1914 to the end of 1916 amounted to 369,090 tons, being about a fourteenth part of the whole ore production of the district.

A general discussion of the geology of the Cuyuna area followed by detailed studies of the geology of the principal mines completes the *Report*. As its title indicates, the work on this region of the state, which was done jointly by the geological surveys of Minnesota and of the United States, is preliminary in character, the final report being necessarily delayed until further development work shall furnish more complete data than are obtainable at present.

WARREN UPHAM.

South Dakota Historical Collections. Volume 9. Compiled by the State Department of History. (Pierre, Hippie Printing Company, 1918. 616 p. Illustrations)

As is usual in the series to which it belongs, the volume contains the proceedings of the eighth biennial meeting of the State Historical Society of South Dakota, reviews of the "Progress of South Dakota" in 1916 and 1917, including vital and other statistics, and a number of historical papers. Among the latter are several closely connected with Minnesota history. Of especial interest is the abstract of the "Fort Tecumseh and Fort Pierre Journal and Letter Books," for the period from 1830 to 1848, which chronicles the local activities of the American Fur Company at these posts. The abstract was made by Charles E. De Land from the original manuscripts in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society. Annotations for the documents are supplied by Doane Robinson. The probability that Le Sueur penetrated west of the mouth of the Wisconsin River as far as the site of Sioux Falls on the Big Sioux River in 1683 in search of furs is discussed in a second article entitled "The Lesueur Tradition" by Doane Robinson, who was led to a study of the subject by data supplied him in 1883 by Dr. Edward D. Neill, at that time secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society. In "Expeditions into Dakota," C. Stanley Stevenson traces the movements of two exploring parties in South Dakota in 1844 and 1845: the expedition under Captain James Allen, which started from Fort

Des Moines and proceeded "up the Des Moines river and to the sources of the Blue Earth river of the St. Peter's; [and] thence to the waters of the Missouri"; and that commanded by Captain E. V. Sumner, which set out from Fort Atkinson to visit the Sioux on the St. Peter's and the half-breeds of the Red River region. The accounts are based on and include extracts from the official reports which are published in the congressional series of the United States public documents. Mr. Stevenson is also the author of an interesting paper entitled "Buffalo East of the Missouri in South Dakota," reviewing the causes which were operative in the disappearance of wild buffalo from the valleys of the James and Sioux rivers, the coteaux of the Missouri, and the Coteau des Prairies; within the latter region is included southwestern Minnesota. Dr. Stephen S. Walker devotes a part of his article on "The Boundaries of South Dakota" to a consideration of the boundary between that state and Minnesota. Two valuable contributions to the literature of Sioux life and customs are: "Naming the Child," an account of the proceedings and ceremonies of the Rosebud Sioux in naming a son born in 1915 to the superintendent of the agency, previously published in the *Mitchell Daily Republican*; and "Sioux Games," Dr. James R. Walker, giving descriptions of twenty-two games with the rules for playing. Two articles deal with the Sioux War of 1862-65: the first, entitled "Ending the Outbreak," is a history of the treaties negotiated with the Sioux through the efforts of Governor Newton Edmunds of Dakota Territory, based on letters and documents found in *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* and the *Reports* of the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs; the second contains extracts from "The Doud Diary," a journal kept by George W. Doud of Company F, Eighth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which participated in the campaigns against the Sioux in 1862 and 1863. The story of the arrest and killing of Sitting Bull in South Dakota in 1890 and of the connection of William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) with the affair is told by Major M. F. Steel in "Buffalo Bill's Bluff." The volume closes with a review by Doane Robinson of the explorations of the Missouri River region by the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804, compiled from the journals kept by various members of the party. In his compilation Mr.

Robinson has had the great advantage of having a personal knowledge of the geography and topography of the country traversed.

Typographical errors such as "forbiding" (p. 343), "describe" (p. 486), and "absence" (p. 391) occur somewhat frequently throughout the volume; and the employment of the three forms, "Le Sueur," "LeSueur," "Lesueur" (pp. 336, 340, 344), for Le Sueur's name, of the forms "L'Hullier" and "L'Huilier" (pp. 339, 345), instead of the generally accepted L'Huillier for the name of Le Sueur's post on the Blue Earth River, and of the treaty of "Buswick" for Ryswick (p. 343), furnishes illustrations of careless editing and proofreading. The index is inadequate; the entries under the various divisions of the alphabet are not even arranged in their proper alphabetical order.

F. M. P.

The Early History of Grand Forks, North Dakota. By H. V. ARNOLD. (Larimore, North Dakota, H. V. Arnold, 1918. 154 p.)

Mr. Arnold has for several years been writing and publishing studies on the local history of the Red River district. In a pamphlet, brought out in 1900, he discussed the history of Grand Forks County "with special reference to the first ten years of Grand Forks City." The present volume supplements the earlier study. To furnish the requisite historical background the author has wisely devoted the first six chapters to accounts of "all expeditions and journeys of parties of whom we have any record, that in fur trading times, either came near or crossed the site of Grand Forks, or passed by it on Red river." The journal of Captain Alexander Henry supplies a large amount of information upon the establishment of trading posts at Grandes Fourches and other points along the Red River; use has also been made of the journals of the expeditions of Major Long in 1823 and of Captain Pope in 1849. Unfortunately Mr. Arnold has not always had access to the original narratives; he has had to rely largely upon excerpts in various secondary works, so that his quotations are not always entirely correct. A large part of chapter 6 is devoted to accounts of various overland trails and of the beginnings of